



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

## PIQUA, OHIO.

**Milk—Production, Care, and Sale. (Ord., Apr. 1, 1912.)**

*Permits.*—No one shall engage in the sale of milk or cream in the city of Piqua, Ohio, ship the same into the city for sale, or supply to others for use in the city unless he shall first obtain a permit from the board of health so to do.

A fee of 50 cents will be charged for each permit, and the same shall be credited to the sanitary fund. Permits shall be renewed every six months.

On or before the 1st day of January and the 1st day of July of each year hereafter permits will be issued by the board of health or health officer for the ensuing half-year to all applicants who comply with the provisions of these rules and regulations regulating the sale of milk or cream in the city of Piqua, but before the issuance of any permit every vender or shipper of milk or cream shall make application therefor upon a printed form provided by the board for the purpose, on which shall be stated:

1. The name, residence, post-office address, and location of the business place or places of the applicant.

2. The number of cows from which milk is obtained for sale and the kind of food which the cows are given.

3. If the applicant buys part or all his milk supply, the names and addresses of all persons from whom he obtains milk or cream.

4. If the applicant be a shipper of milk or cream into the city, he shall, in addition to the above, state the route of his shipments.

If any person engage in the sale of milk or cream after the said 1st day of January or July in any year, he shall forthwith make application for a permit for the remainder of the half year, complying with the above regulations.

The board or health officer will not issue any permit unless they are satisfied with the cleanly and sanitary condition of the stables, cows, wagons, store, or place of business of the applicant therefor, and with all the utensils used by him from which his milk or cream is obtained; and that the food given the cows is pure and wholesome, and that all persons engaged in the care and handling of the milk are free from any contagious diseases, and that said persons use due cleanliness in their work.

All applications for permits shall be signed by the applicant. The permit fee shall accompany the application.

If, after issuing a permit to sell milk or cream, the board of health or health officer shall become satisfied that the provisions of this subdivision of the sanitary code are being violated, they will at once revoke the permit issued to such person or persons, and no new permit will be issued until all insanitary conditions have been rectified, and all other provisions of this subdivision of the sanitary code are complied with.

*Quality of milk.*—No person shall bring into the city for sale or shall sell or offer for sale any milk:

- (a) Containing more than 88 per cent of water or fluids.
- (b) Containing less than 12 per cent of milk solids.
- (c) Containing less than 3 per cent of milk fats.
- (d) From which any part of the cream has been removed.
- (e) Having a specific gravity of less than 1.029.
- (f) Containing any dirt, foreign matter, or sediment.
- (g) Containing any boracic or salicylic acid, formaldehyde, or other foreign chemicals.

- (h) Containing any pathogenic bacteria.

- (i) Containing bacteria of any kind, more than 500,000 per cubic centimeter.

- (j) Drawn from any cow having a communicable disease or showing clinical symptoms of tuberculosis, or from a herd which contains any diseased cattle or are afflicted with or exposed to any communicable disease.

(k) Drawn from any cow which has been fed on garbage, refuse, swill, moist distillery waste, or other improper food.

(l) Which has existed or has been kept under conditions contrary to the provisions of this code.

(m) No milk shall be kept, sold, offered for sale, or drawn from cows suffering with sore and inflamed udders and teats, or from cows diseased.

(n) Drawn from any cow within 15 days before or 9 days after parturition.

(o) No milk in partially filled bottles shall be sold or offered for sale, and no bottles shall be filled, capped, or recapped outside of the dairy building, regularly used for this purpose.

Provided that the subdivisions *a*, *b*, *c*, and *d* shall not apply to milk sold under the title of "skimmed milk."

*Retailers.*—All grocers, bakers, or other persons having or offering for sale milk or cream shall at all times keep the names and addresses of the dairymen from whom the milk on sale was obtained posted up in a conspicuous place wherever such milk may be sold or offered for sale. If skimmed milk or pasteurized milk is kept or offered for sale, each and every container of such milk shall be plainly marked with the words "skimmed milk" or "pasteurized milk."

No person shall bring into the city for sale, or sell, or offer for sale, milk from which the cream has been removed, either in part or in whole, unless plainly marked on the container "skimmed milk."

*Milk tickets.*—If dairymen, or other persons, offering milk for sale use tickets as representatives of value, these tickets must be in coupon form and must be destroyed after once using.

*The stable and surroundings.*—The stables shall be so constructed that the cows have plenty of air space and light and should be painted in some light color or white-washed twice a year. The stables must be kept free from dirt, dust, cobwebs, and odor, and the ceiling must be dust tight. If horses are kept in the same stable a tight partition should separate them from the cattle. No other animals or fowls should be allowed in the cow stable. Floors must be laid not less than 1 foot higher than outside surface level, so that good drainage can be procured. Floors must be constructed of asphalt, concrete, or brick, with surface flushed with cement, or of wood water tight. They must be kept in good repair at all times and constructed with a 4-foot walk back of the cow. At least 4 square feet of unobstructed window glass or muslin must be provided per cow and equally distributed.

The urine and manure shall be twice daily removed from the stable and must be moved at least 30 feet from the stable and placed where cows can not get into it. Manure must not be thrown out of stable windows. The bedding shall be kept sweet and clean, the food and water ample and well chosen. No dairyman shall feed his cows on swill, garbage, or other like substances. If malt is used it must not be fed when sour. The surroundings to the stable must be kept in a sanitary condition. Cows must not be allowed to stand in manure and filth. Cows must be kept clean. Manure, litter, etc., must not be allowed to become caked or dried on them.

*The milkers.*—The milkers must thoroughly wash and wipe their hands and the cows' udders before they begin milking. Their outer garments must be clean. They must not use pails, cans, strainers, etc., unless they have been thoroughly washed in hot water and soap, or hot water and soda and afterward sterilized with boiling water or steam. Care must be taken that the seams of the vessels are thoroughly cleaned with a brush. They must refrain from milking or handling milk in any way when in themselves or their families there is even a suspicion of any contagious or infectious disease, such as smallpox, scarlet fever, diphtheria, typhoid fever, tuberculosis, or the like.

*Handling the milk.*—Immediately after milking, the milk shall be removed from the stable into a milkroom screened from flies and other insects, aerated and cooled

to at least 50 degrees temperature, and put into perfectly clean bottles or cans. The milk house or milk room must be located at least 15 feet from any other building and at all times shall be kept in a clean and sanitary condition. Dairymen who use both bottles and cans in delivering milk shall not fill bottles while on their delivery route. All milk and cream sold in the city shall be delivered with a temperature not to exceed 55° F.

*Care of cans or bottles.*—All cans or bottles used in the distribution of milk must be thoroughly cleaned, either by hot water and soap or hot water and soda, or other alkalies, rinsed and sterilized by boiling water or steam before they are again used as receptacles for milk. Extreme care must be exercised in cleaning the faucets to cans by use of a brush. No person shall use a milk bottle for other than milk purposes.

*Contagious diseases.*—Should scarlet fever, smallpox, diphtheria, typhoid fever, tuberculosis, or other dangerous or infectious diseases occur in the family of any dairyman or among any of his employees, or in any house in which milk is kept for sale, or in the family or among the employees of any person who ships milk into the city for sale, such dairyman, such venders or shippers of milk shall immediately notify the health officer who shall at once investigate and order the sale of such milk stopped or sold under such regulations as he thinks proper.

Should dairymen, venders, or shippers of milk fail to notify the health officer when contagious diseases exist in their families or in the families of their employees, or who, after such information is given the health officer, fail to obey his directions, the milk and dairy inspector or health officer shall seize and destroy all milk sent into the city by such persons, and he shall, when acting in good faith, be held harmless in damages therefor in any suit or demands made.

In delivering milk to families in which there exists any of the above-named contagious or infectious diseases, the dairyman shall not enter, neither shall he permit any of his milk bottles or vessels to be taken into such houses, but shall pour such milk as each family wishes into vessels furnished by such family.

*Adulterations.*—No person shall offer for sale any milk that is impure, adulterated, or unwholesome.

*Milk delivery wagons.*—No one shall use any vehicle for the delivery of milk in the city of Piqua which has not painted thereon in legible roman letters not less than 3 inches in height, and on both sides of the vehicle in a conspicuous place, the name and location of his dairy and the number of his permit, and if such vender sells skimmed milk, each and every container of skimmed milk shall have the words "Skimmed Milk" thereon in plain letters not less than 1 inch in height.

The milk delivery wagons shall be kept at all times in a cleanly condition, and free from any substance liable to contaminate or injure the purity of the milk.

*Certificate of veterinarian.*—The board may require a certificate from a licensed veterinarian, showing the cows furnishing milk brought for sale within its jurisdiction are free from tuberculosis or other dangerous disease.

*Milk inspectors.*—The milk or dairy inspector, the health officer, or any other person authorized by the board of health, may examine all dairy herds, utensils for handling milk of all dairymen or other persons engaged in selling or shipping for sale milk or cream to the city of Piqua. These inspectors or health officer shall have power to open any can, vessel, or package containing milk or cream, whether sealed (locked) or otherwise, or whether in transit or otherwise, and take samples of the milk or cream for testing or analysis; and if, upon inspection, the milk or cream is found to be filthy, or the cans or other containers are in an unclean condition, the said inspector or health officer may then and there condemn the milk or cream as deemed by him to be filthy and pour the contents of such bottles, vessels, or packages upon the ground forthwith, and he shall, if done in good faith, be held harmless in damages therefor, in any suit or demand made.

All rules and regulations of the board of health in conflict with the provisions of the foregoing rules and regulations be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

**Penalty for violation.**—Whoever violates any provision of this subdivision of the Sanitary Code of the city of Piqua shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$100, or imprisoned for any time not exceeding 90 days, or both; but no person shall be imprisoned under this section for the first offense, and the prosecution shall always be for such first offense, unless the affidavit upon which the prosecution is instituted contains the allegation that the offense is a second or repeated offense. (Sec. 2119, O. L., v. 85, p. 424.)

**Milk—Care and Sale of. (Reg. Bd. of H., Dec. 2, 1912.)**

SECTION 1. That it shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation to sell, exchange, or deliver, or have in his custody or possession with intent to sell or exchange, or expose or offer for sale or exchange, any milk in the city of Piqua, State of Ohio, without first having complied with the following provisions, to wit:

SEC. 2. *Milk, how sold.*—No person, firm, or corporation, except such as may sell for consumption on the premises where sold, shall sell, offer for sale, expose for sale, or keep with intention of selling any milk or cream in the city of Piqua, Ohio, unless such milk or cream is kept, offered for sale, exposed for sale, or sold in sanitary bottles, tightly closed and capped, or receptacles of similar character which may be approved by the board of health of said city; and owners and operators of dairies and all drivers of wagons who sell milk or cream at retail or deliver the same from wagons shall carry, sell, and deliver such milk or cream only in bottles or other approved receptacles as aforesaid. All milk or cream so sold in bottles or other receptacles, not to be consumed on the premises where sold, shall be taken and carried to the residence of the purchaser or place where intended for use in said bottles or receptacles, and not otherwise.

SEC. 3. *Equipment required for sales.*—No milk or cream shall be sold, offered for sale, exposed for sale, or kept with the intention of selling in or at any milk depot, creamery, store, or other place of business, unless such milk depot, creamery, store, or other place of business shall be properly equipped for keeping said milk or cream, and the same shall be kept therein at a temperature of 50° or lower, Fahrenheit.

SEC. 4. *Wholesalers and bona fide dealers' exceptions.*—The provisions of section 2 of this regulation shall not apply to bona fide dealers in milk or cream at wholesale who shall sell at any one time a quantity of not less than 1 gallon of milk, or 2 quarts of cream, and who shall each have a separate place in which said milk and cream shall be kept or offered for sale, with suitable ventilation, and provided also with a room in which shall be washed and cleaned all cans, bottles, or other receptacles and utensils of every kind used in connection with said business, all of which shall be subject to the approval of the board of health.

SEC. 5. No person or persons shall transfer any milk intended for sale from one can, bottle, or receptacle into another can, bottle, or receptacle on any street, alley, or thoroughfare, or upon a delivery wagon or other vehicle, or in any exposed place in the city of Piqua, Ohio.

SEC. 6. *Penalty.*—Whoever violates any section of the foregoing order and regulation shall be fined any sum not exceeding one hundred (\$100) dollars or imprisoned for any time not exceeding 90 days, or both, but no person shall be imprisoned hereunder for the first offense.

This regulation shall take effect and be in force on and after May 1, 1913.

**Foodstuffs—Protection of. (Reg. Bd. of H., Apr. 1, 1912.)**

SECTION I. Every person engaged in the business of selling articles of food—including berries of all kinds—breadstuffs, cake, pastry, candy, confectionery, or dried fruits, for human consumption, in the city.